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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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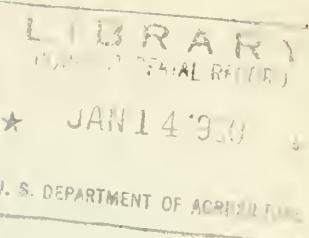
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CHILE SETS EXPORT
QUOTAS FOR 1960

The Government of Chile has fixed 1960 export quotas for a group of agricultural products, and at the same time has issued a list of commodities prohibited from export. These export restrictions are established each year to assure adequate domestic supplies.

The export quotas for 1960 include the following (1,000 metric tons): barley, 15.0; small lentils, 2.0; dry peas, 0.8; onions, 15.0; fresh lemons, 1.0; frozen lamb and mutton from Magallanes, 2.4; wheat bran, 5.0; oats bran, 1.0; oilseed bran, 25.0. The following quotas were fixed for hides and skins (1,000 units): raw sheepskins from Magallanes, 700; salted sheepskin from Magallanes, 300; goatskins, 30.

Agricultural products prohibited from export during 1960 include: cattle hides, sheepskins from the Central Zone, corn, corn flour, potatoes, hempseed, oilcake, and eggs (50 grams or less). No export of domestic-type beans will be permitted. However, no limit is placed upon shipments of export-type beans such as arroz, cristales, flageolets, pallares, red kidney, or red Mexican.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
DROP IN NOVEMBER

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco for November 1959, at 49.7 million pounds, were 9.0 percent below those for November 1958.

Flue-cured exports, at 41.7 million pounds, decreased 10.7 percent from those of November 1958. Exports of Burley and cigar wrapper were down slightly. Virginia fire-cured and cigar filler exports were less than half those of November a year earlier. Gains were recorded for dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, One Sucker, Black Fat, and cigar binder.

For the first 11 months of calendar year 1959, exports totaled 408.6 million pounds--down 5.7 percent from January-November 1958. The value of 1959 exports through November was \$303.6 million--down 4.4 percent from January-November 1958.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports, by types and export weight, November and January-November 1958 and 1959, with percentage change

Type	November		Percent change	January-November		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
	pounds	pounds		Percent	pounds	
Flue-cured.....	46,676	41,674	-10.7	355,694	329,454	-7.4
Burley.....	2,995	2,701	-9.8	26,785	26,179	-2.3
Dk.-fired Ky.-Tenn.	1,176	1,962	+66.8	18,687	16,006	-14.3
Va. fire-cured 1/	308	125	-59.4	4,304	3,742	-13.1
Maryland.....	1,800	1,036	-42.4	11,018	12,321	+11.8
Green River.....	104	---	---	1,109	788	-28.9
One Sucker.....	73	138	+89.0	702	2,054	+192.6
Black Fat, etc.....	470	536	+14.0	4,476	4,356	-2.7
Cigar wrapper.....	236	204	-13.6	4,568	3,821	-16.4
Cigar binder.....	43	143	+232.6	1,617	2,948	+82.3
Cigar filler.....	242	31	-87.2	458	989	+115.9
Other.....	538	1,198	+122.7	3,983	5,931	+48.9
Total.....	54,661	49,748	-9.0	433,401	408,589	-5.7
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million Percent
Declared value.....	40.6	37.3	-8.1	317.7	303.6	-4.4

1/ Includes sun-cured.

U. S. exports of tobacco products in November 1959 were valued at \$7.4 million--up 4 percent from November 1958. The 11-month value of exports increased almost 10 percent to \$86.4 million. Cigars and cheroots, at 2.4 million pieces for November, showed the largest relative increase, both for the month and for the 11-month period. Cigarette exports, at 17.9 billion pieces for January-November 1959, were 6.8 percent larger than for the corresponding period a year earlier.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, November and January-November 1958 and 1959, with percentage change

Products and value	November		Percent change	January-November		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	526	2,375	+351.5	8,466	20,777	+145.4
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,525	1,567	+2.8	16,771	17,913	+6.8
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	86	64	-25.6	1,076	971	-9.8
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds).....	52	65	+25.0	637	620	-2.7
Smoking tobacco in bulk: (1,000 pounds).....	363	458	+26.2	6,394	7,979	+24.8
Total declared value (million dollars).....	7.1	7.4	+4.2	78.7	86.4	+9.8

Bureau of the Census.

NEW VARIETY OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN RHODESIAS

A brand new variety of flue-cured tobacco, White Gold, was grown by Rhodesian farmers in 1959. It compares favorably with other varieties grown. The Hicks variety reportedly accounts for about 80 percent of the Rhodesian flue-cured crop. Other varieties grown are Bonanza, Cash, Delcrest, Gold Dollar, Jamaica Wrapper, Trelawney C7, Trelawney C10, Virginia Bright, Warne, White Stem Orinoco, Willow Leaf, Yellow Mammoth, and Yellow Prior. It is illegal to grow, distribute, or export seed from any flue-cured tobacco variety not on the prescribed government list.

BELGIAN LEAF TOBACCO USINGS
GAIN A LITTLE IN 1959

Belgian tobacco manufacturers used a little more tobacco in January-August 1959 than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Usings totaled 38.4 million pounds, compared with 38.0 during January-August 1958.

Leaf used in cigarettes totaled 19.5 million pounds in the first 8 months of 1959--a gain of nearly 2 percent from 1958. Leaf going into cigars and cigarillos also increased a little, while usings in smoking mixtures and snuff dropped slightly.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium, usings by type of product,
January-August, 1958 and 1959

Product	January-August		
	1958		1959
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	
Cigars.....	1,213	1,373	
Cigarillos.....	2,842	2,921	
Cigarettes.....	19,226	19,451	
Smoking mixtures.....	14,526	14,495	
Other 1/	146	123	
Total.....	37,953	38,363	

1/ Mainly snuff.

Source: Federation belgo-luxembourgeoise des industries du tabac (FEBETAB).

VENEZUELA BROADENS COFFEE AND COCOA CREDIT PROGRAM

The Government of Venezuela has authorized the Agricultural Bank (Banco Agricola y Pecuario) to permit the recipients of loans made under the Executive Decree of March 22, 1958, to invest up to 30 percent of such loans in agricultural activities other than coffee or cocoa. The government specifically mentioned complementary crops and the livestock industry. It was pointed out that this step would encourage a diversification of agriculture and permit a more rational exploitation of lands not particularly suitable for growing coffee or cocoa.

URUGUAYAN WOOL MARKET QUIET IN NOVEMBER

The Uruguayan wool market was still inactive in November as the trade awaited Congressional approval of new legislation establishing a single exchange rate. Exports in November totaled only 39 bales of grease wool, 445 bales of scoured, and 1,174 bales of tops.

Exports of grease and scoured wool in the first 2 months of the 1959-60 season were 1 million pounds, actual weight, compared with 23 million pounds during the same period a year earlier.

MEAT TRANSPORT SHIP WITHDRAWN
FROM NEW ZEALAND-U.S. RUN

The Crusader Shipping Company has shifted the ship Saracen from the New Zealand-United States run to New Zealand-Japan trade.

An official of the shipping company said the move was taken because the full capacity of the refrigerated space allotted for meat has not been used during the past year and that trade with the United States is declining. He also stated that the meat trade with Japan was expanding and the Saracen was needed for this run on a regular basis.

Some meat trade circles in New Zealand expressed the feeling that this shift would halt their small but growing chilled beef and lamb exports to the United States.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS
CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL

Lard imports into the United Kingdom during October were the highest of any month during the past 2 years. The United States supplied 85 percent of the total.

U.K. lard imports during January-October 1959 totaled 291 million pounds, compared with 199 million during the same period of 1958. Imports from the United States almost doubled; and they accounted for 71 percent of the total compared with 53 percent a year earlier. Increased supplies and lower U.S. prices were the principal reasons for the gain in U.S. trade with this area.

LARD: United Kingdom imports, by country of origin and country percentage of total, January-October 1958 and 1959

Origin	January-October 1958		January-October 1959	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	pounds	Percent	pounds	Percent
United States.....	1,000	:	1,000	:
France.....	29,782	15.0	33,200	11.4
Belgium.....	20,500	10.3	10,730	3.7
Denmark.....	18,717	9.4	15,853	5.5
Netherlands.....	20,427	10.3	11,229	3.9
Canada.....	198	0.1	9,082	3.1
Sweden.....	2,603	1.3	2,962	1.0
Others.....	1,127	0.6	142	---
Total.....	198,748	100.0	290,809	100.0

U.S. Packer's Provisions Agents' Committee.

GREECE HARVESTS THIRD-LARGEST RICE CROP

The latest estimate of the 1959 rice crop of Greece is 1,631,000 cwt. (of 100 pounds) of rough rice, the third-largest crop on record. Acreage was slightly above the year before, but with the highest yields ever harvested, production surpassed expectations and was considerably more than the 1,474,000 cwt. produced in 1958.

Greece's record rice crop of 1954 was 1,982,000 cwt. The next year, because of declining prices, farmers reduced rice acreage. Therefore, production in the 4 years 1955-58 averaged only 1,273,000 cwt. of rough rice.

Rice imports into Greece have increased in recent years. Imports of milled rice in 1958, at 258,000 cwt., were the largest in 7 years. Slightly over half of the imports were from the United States. January-July 1959 imports were 87,000 cwt. from the following countries (in 1,000 cwt.): Belgium-Luxembourg, 2; Italy, 23; Netherlands, 5; Thailand, 23; United States, 26; and other countries, 8.

RICE: Greek acreage, production, and trade, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production		Imports 2/	Exports 3/
	acres	Pounds		Rough 1/	Milled		
	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	Pounds		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Average:							
1935-39.....	5	1,840	92	59	640		--
1950-54.....	44	3,152	1,387	888	153		106
1955.....	44	3,068	1,350	864	110		20
1956.....	28	3,421	958	613	240		21
1957.....	35	3,749	1,312	840	258		8
1958.....	42	3,510	1,474	943	4/ 87	4/	1
1959.....	43	3,793	1,631	1,044	---	---	---

1/ Converted at 64 percent of rough rice. 2/ Trade of calendar year following September harvest. 3/ Milled rice. 4/ January-July 1959.

Compiled from official sources.

CHILE RAISES WHEAT SUPPORT PRICE

As in past years, the Government of Chile will continue to support the price of homegrown soft wheat during 1960 by guaranteeing producers a minimum price. In Chilean currency, the support price for the 1959-60 crop, now being harvested, will average about 10 percent higher than that for the 1958-59 crop.

The basic support price is for bulk wheat running 75 to 76 kilos per hectoliter (58.3 to 59.0 pounds per bushel), and containing not more than 15 percent moisture, 2 percent impurities or foreign material, 2 percent germinated grain, and 2 percent broken kernels delivered f.o.b. Alameda Station in Santiago. Premiums and deductions are specified for grain running above or below the prescribed standard. In addition, deductions are made from the base price to cover half of the railroad charges from point of origin to delivery point. The remaining half of the railroad charges are absorbed by the government.

WHEAT: Chile's price support for 1958-59 and 1959-60 crops

Month	Pesos per 100 kilos		Dollars per bushel ^{1/}	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
January.....	6,353	7,350	1.74	1.90
February.....	6,484	7,490	1.78	1.94
March.....	6,673	7,490	1.83	1.94
April.....	6,799	7,490	1.86	1.94
May.....	6,925	7,490	1.90	1.94
June.....	7,050	7,640	1.93	1.97
July.....	7,176	7,790	1.97	2.01
August.....	7,302	7,940	2.00	2.05
September.....	7,428	7,940	2.04	2.05
October-December.....	7,491	7,940	2.05	2.05

^{1/} Conversions made at December 1, 1958 and 1959 exchange rates, i.e., 993 pesos and 1053 pesos, respectively, to the dollar.

ITALIAN RICE EXPORTS DECLINE

Italy's rice exports in the marketing year ended September 15, 1959, were 4,879,000 cwt. (100 pounds) in terms of rough rice--27 percent below the 6,683,000 cwt. exported in the preceding year. Over 70 percent of the exports went to Europe, principally West Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, Switzerland, and Finland.

Canada, Lebanon, Libya, and Jordan were the main outlets for exports to countries other than Europe. Rice was also exported to Israel, Liberia, and the Union of South Africa.

Nearly half of the exports were semi-rough rice. About one-third were fully milled; around 8 percent were "mercantile" milled, and another 8 percent, semi-milled. Broken rice comprised only 2 percent of exports.

RICE (rough equivalent) 1/: Italian exports, by destination,
year ended September 15, 1959

Destination	Rough and semi milled	Semi- milled	Mercan- tile milled	Fully milled	Broken	Total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Austria.....	7	---	---	569	57	633
Belgium.....	2/	2/	---	45	1	46
Denmark.....	---	---	---	60	14	74
Finland.....	237	---	---	---	---	237
France.....	3/ 44	---	2	7	4	57
French Colonies.....	3/ 4	93	1	28	2	128
Germany, West.....	984	---	---	3	1	988
Greece.....	2/	---	---	46	---	46
Ireland.....	---	---	2	26	1	29
Netherlands.....	21	---	---	30	---	51
Norway.....	14	---	---	6	---	20
Sweden.....	1	---	---	67	2	70
Switzerland.....	430	---	---	64	9	503
United Kingdom.....	396	---	254	20	2/	670
British Colonies.....	---	182	---	219	2	403
Yugoslavia.....	---	---	---	38	---	38
Israel.....	55	---	---	7	---	62
Jordan.....	---	---	---	162	---	162
Lebanon.....	8	34	---	133	5	180
Liberia.....	1	12	14	2/	---	27
Libya.....	---	---	82	78	3	163
So. Africa, Union of....	---	---	22	4	---	26
Canada.....	196	---	---	10	---	206
Other countries.....	7	11	5	37	0	60
Total.....	4/ 2,405	332	382	1,659	101	4,879

1/ Factors used for conversion: rough, 1.00; semi-rough, 1.25; semi-milled, 1.34; mercantile milled, 1.43; fully milled, 1.55; broken, 1.00. 2/ Less than 500 cwt. 3/ Rough rice. 4/ 56,000 cwt. were rough rice.

U. S. REMAINS WEST GERMANY'S MAIN SUPPLIER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

According to West Germany's most recent foreign trade statistics, total West German agricultural imports during the first 9 months of 1959 amounted to approximately \$2.26 billion, compared with \$2.08 billion during January-September 1958. Major commodity groups in rank of importance were grains, livestock and meat, citrus and tropical fruit, coffee, wool, cotton, and oilseeds; together they accounted for nearly 75 percent of the total value.

The United States remained Germany's principal supplier of agricultural items, with U.S. products valued at \$252.2 million (January-September: \$264.7 million). Compared with 1958, imports of U. S. farm products in 1959 dropped 22 percent in the first quarter, but ran 4 percent higher during April-June and 12 percent higher during July-September. Major items imported from the United States during the 9-month period of 1959 were coarse grains (\$44.1 million), oilseeds (\$49.2 million), tobacco (\$32.7 million), vegetable fats and oils (\$29.3 million), breadgrains (\$19.6 million), and meats (\$19.6 million).

A substantial increase in coarse grains and oilseeds was more than offset by a decline in cotton imports (from \$64 million to \$13 million).

U. S. RICE EXPORTS STEADY IN NOVEMBER

U. S. rice exports in November, at 1,133,000 cwt. in terms of milled rice, were not quite as large as the monthly average for the marketing year ending July 1959, but were sharply above exports of 718,000 cwt. in November a year earlier. Next to Cuba, Indonesia was the principal destination.

Shipments to Europe continued to rise. Around 246,000 cwt. were shipped there, compared with 47,000 cwt. in November 1958. The principal buyers were West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom.

Rice exports during the first 4 months (August-November) of the current marketing year were 6,127,000 cwt., 29 percent above exports in the same period of the year before. Indonesia, Cuba, and Ceylon took 27, 23, and 11 percent, respectively, of total exports.

August-November exports were up significantly to Africa, Asia, and Europe. Shipments to Africa were 777,000 cwt., over four times the 170,000 cwt. sent there in the comparable period of 1958. The main destinations were Egypt, Liberia, Union of South Africa, and French West Africa.

A decline in exports to the Western Hemisphere was due mainly to smaller exports to Cuba and Canada; there was a marked increase in exports to other countries in South America and North America.

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, November 1959, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August	August-November	November	
	July	1958	1959 2/	1958
	1958-59	1958	1959 2/	1959 2/
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:
Canada	267	152	82	88
Bahamas	30	4	20	3
British Honduras	25	1	12	0
Costa Rica	82	0	3/	0
Cuba	4,113	1,600	1,414	317
Netherlands Antilles	63	19	25	5
Nicaragua	56	44	0	11
Argentina	0	0	63	0
Chile	23	3/	42	0
Venezuela	67	2	17	2
Other countries	109	28	73	8
Total	4,835	1,850	1,748	434
Europe:	:	:	:	:
Belgium and Luxembourg	315	79	207	11
West Germany	1,116	271	229	7
Greece	48	20	9	9
Netherlands	350	54	225	7
Sweden	34	18	32	2
Switzerland	26	15	8	0
United Kingdom	444	113	147	9
Other countries	40	14	22	2
Total	2,373	584	879	47
Asia:	:	:	:	:
Ceylon	1,078	550	686	105
Indonesia	116	89	1,631	0
Iraq	24	2	202	0
Pakistan	1,169	0	94	0
Philippines	1,140	1,140	3/	34
Saudi Arabia	114	29	23	4
Other Arabian States	189	56	42	21
Other countries	4/ 412	3	13	1
Total	4,242	1,869	2,691	165
Total Oceania	50	22	11	7
Egypt	489	0	447	0
French West Africa	526	1	44	0
Ghana	32	6	18	2
Liberia	377	115	188	14
Union of South Africa	50	1	67	1
Other Africa	93	47	13	20
Destination not specified	22	8	5	3
Total exports (Census)	13,089	4,503	6,111	693
Section 416 donations	651	236	16	25
World total	13,740	4,739	6,127	718
				1,132
				1
				1,133

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Includes 199,000 cwt. to the Nansei and Nanpo Islands and 115,000 cwt. to Turkey.

CANADA IMPORTS SLIGHTLY LESS
RICE AND SHIFTS SOURCES

Rice imports into Canada in January-August 1959 were about 7 percent below those in the same period of 1958. Imports from countries other than the United States were from different sources than in the preceding year.

The United States--supplying 39 percent of the total--was still the principal supplier, despite a decline in imports of U. S. rice in recent years. Imports from the United States through August of 1959 were slightly smaller than those a year earlier; they were mostly in the "cleaned" rice category.

RICE: Canadian imports by country of origin, annual 1956-58,
January-August 1958 and 1959

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958	January-August	
	1956	1957	1958	1958	1959
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Uncleaned 1/:					
Argentina	103,617	151,067	216,296	74,733	0
Belgium	41,812	0	0	0	0
Egypt	550	16,357	0	0	0
Hungary	0	1,075	87,009	87,009	0
Italy	16,535	63,550	0	0	105,337
Mexico	0	40,938	33,267	33,267	113,335
Thailand	22,180	8,804	4,403	4,403	0
Uruguay	17,085	39,539	102,812	51,015	0
United States	198,832	122,047	160,639	101,892	100,650
Other countries	45,425	0	0	0	0
Total	446,036	443,377	604,426	352,319	319,322
Cleaned:					
Argentina	95,571	110,115	84,294	56,843	55,337
Australia	63,309	0	0	0	38,192
Brazil	122,355	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,236	14,164	7,636	3,823	4,205
Mexico	0	55,118	35,972	35,972	0
Netherlands	3,625	2,398	7,978	5,053	6,009
Uruguay	59,372	12,952	13,902	0	0
United States	223,668	274,577	191,088	110,681	104,215
Other countries	23,363	12,900	23,297	450	305
Total	592,499	482,224	364,167	212,822	208,263

1/ Uncleaned, unhulled, paddy.

Source: Trade of Canada.

Canada turned to Italy and Mexico for important quantities of "uncleaned" rice. Italy became a major source, and imports from Mexico rose sharply. Sizable quantities came from Australia for the first time since 1956.

On the other hand, rice was not imported from Hungary and Uruguay, two good suppliers in 1958. No "uncleaned" rice was taken from Argentina, a customary source. Despite a poor Argentine rice crop, however, imports of "cleaned" rice from that country were nearly at last year's level.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA DEVELOPING MARKETS

South West Africa will launch a \$420,000-campaign this year to expand sales of karakul pelts in Europe and the United States. The campaign will be financed by a 14-cent levy on each marketed pelt.

Karakul pelts are one of the country's major agricultural exports; 2,708,644 skins were exported in 1958; the United States is one of the principal markets. Along with other major exports (diamonds, copper, lead, cattle, dairy products, rock lobster and other seafood) they help South West Africa maintain foreign exchange reserves--over \$75 million at the end of 1958.

About three-fourths of South West Africa's exports go overseas and the rest to the Union of South Africa. The United States is usually its third best customer. However, about 80 percent of the country's imports come from the Union. (Since 1954 South West Africa's trade statistics have been incorporated with those of the Union.)

FRANCE REMOVES A FEW MORE AGRICULTURAL IMPORT ITEMS FROM RESTRICTED LIST

The French Government on December 24 published a list of imports still subject to quantitative restrictions as of January 1, 1960. Among the items still not liberalized to the dollar area, though liberalized to the OEEC area (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) are poultry meat, beef, eggs, canned asparagus and peas.

Items still not liberalized to either area include not only the state-traded products -- grains, tobacco, sugar, edible oils and the materials they are produced from -- but also a number of other products such as winter oranges, orange juice, canned and frozen fruit, and lard.

Agricultural items not previously liberalized that were omitted from this list (i.e., newly liberalized) were natural honey, certain types of wine, day-old chicks, certain types of fatty acids, pectin, tapioca, mustard seed, and coconuts.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS
CONTINUE SMALL

Argentina's meat exports continued small during the third quarter of 1959 but rose sharply in October. The small third quarter shipments were mainly due to continued low slaughter, particularly of lower-quality animals.

Beef exports dropped from 1.3 million quarters in April-June to 1.1 million in July-September; all of the decline was in chilled beef. Frozen beef exports rose slightly in the third quarter, primarily because of larger shipments to the United Kingdom; canned meat showed a large increase, but mutton and lamb exports dropped.

The sharp rise in total exports during October was due to a large increase in chilled beef shipments and moderate increases in frozen mutton and lamb. October shipments of chilled beef, at 392,000 pounds, were the largest since early 1958, when the export level was about 400,000 quarter a month. During much of 1959 the Argentine Meat Board discouraged chilled beef exports to the United Kingdom because of short supplies and high prices on the domestic market. In the latter part of the year, however, supplies of higher quality carcasses appear to have been larger than the lower qualities, and prices in the United Kingdom were favorable.

Argentine livestock prices continued to rise during the third quarter as producers continued to hold back animals, particularly breeding stock, to build up herds. Marketings of cows and heifers at the principal Argentine central market (Liniers in Buenos Aires) and directly from ranches were 27 percent of total cattle marketings during July-September 1959, compared with 29 percent for April-June 1959 and 31 percent for July-September 1958.

January-October canned beef exports to the United States were down from 1958, but the third quarter of 1959 showed an increase over the second quarter of 1959. Cured beef exports increased during the third quarter as well as for the January-October period. Salted boneless beef exports dropped off to almost nothing during the third quarter because of the U.S. ban. Through October, U.S. imports of all types were as follows:

Type of beef	January 1-October 31		1959 change from 1958
	1958	1959	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Canned (includes corned).....	74,106	45,785	-38
Cured.....	7,406	6,354	+44
Salted boneless 1/.....	97,993	64,871	-44

1/ Reported as "Other canned or preserved meats." May include other types.

Argentine meat exports to all countries, quarterly, from July 1, 1958, through December 31, 1959, were as follows:

Period	Canned meat	Beef			Frozen mutton	Frozen lamb
		Frozen	Chilled	Total		
		pounds	quarters	quarters		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1958						
July-Sept.	81,338	399	677	1,076	35	207
Oct.-Dec.	46,355	381	774	1,155	36	822
1959						
Jan.-March.....	29,937	300	559	859	5	296
April-June.....	42,440	422	843	1,265	39	265
July-Sept.....	64,730	437	712	1,149	4	256
Octo.-Dec. 1/	56,328	201	1,176	1,377	17	299

1/ On the basis of three times the October exports.

Argentina has made two recent reductions in the basic price for calculating the 10-percent retention tax on frozen lamb in an effort to encourage these exports (see Foreign Crops and Markets, December 28, 1959).

SWEDISH WINTER RAPESEED ACREAGE DOWN SHARPLY

Swedish farmers planted 130,170 acres of rapeseed in the fall of 1959. This represents a reduction of 77,740 acres from 1958 and is only one-half the acreage sown in 1957. Dry weather during the summer and fall prevented fall plantings in many areas. Also, germination was poor and some fields were plowed under for resowing to winter grains. Because of wide variations in growth and development brought about by the drought, risk of winterkill apparently is greater than usual.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCERS TO RECEIVE ADVANCE CASH FOR PEANUTS AND SUNFLOWER SEED

The Union of South African Oilseeds Control Board has announced that advance payments will be made to producers of peanuts and sunflower seed during 1959-60, according to press reports. Peanut producers will receive \$9.80 per short ton (unshelled) upon delivery of peanuts to the Control Board (basis S2 grade). Sunflower seed payments will be \$4.20 per ton for grades F1 to F4, all varieties.

MAINLAND CHINA'S OILSEED
OUTPUT DOWN IN 1959

Output of the major oilseeds in Communist China in 1959 totaled 19.1 million short tons. While this was a reduction of 5 percent from 1958, it was an increase of 1.0 million tons from 1957. There was a sharp reduction in the 1959 peanut outturn, a 3-percent drop in soybeans, and a 5-percent decline in cottonseed.

While only limited information on 1959 acreage and production has been released by the Communist Government, weather data indicate that drought damage was especially heavy in some of the major peanut and cotton areas. Also, several of the soybean producing provinces were hit by dry weather, although this was largely offset by exceptionally favorable conditions which reportedly prevailed in Manchuria.

The acreage planted to rapeseed in the fall of 1958 apparently was up sharply from a year earlier, but reports indicate heavy abandonment prior to harvest. Harvested acreage in 1959 is believed to have been about the same as in 1958, and since harvest was completed before the dry summer weather, outturn probably equaled that of the previous year.

Sesame seed production was very likely larger in 1959 because of official pressures to increase acreage. Sesame is relatively drought resistant, and while yields may not have been as good as those of 1958, the acreage increase is believed to have been large enough to increase the outturn,

OILSEEDS: Mainland China, acreage and production,
annual 1957-59

	Acreage			Production		
	1957 1/	1958 1/	1959 2/	1957 3/	1958 3/	1959 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons
Soybeans.....	31,480	24,200	25,000	10,050	10,800	10,500
Peanuts.....	6,260	5,855	5,685	2,800	3,000	2,500
Rapeseed.....	5,765	6,245	4/ 8,475	980	1,210	1,200
Sesame seed.....	2,325	1,810	2,250	345	400	450
Cottonseed 5/	14,200	14,800	15,000	3,920	4,760	4,480
Total.....	6/	6/	6/	18,095	20,170	19,130

1/ Officially reported acreage. 2/ Estimates based mainly on weather data. 3/ Estimates based on official claims and other data. 4/ Reported planted acreage; later reports indicate heavy abandonment prior to harvest. 5/ Acreage is for cotton, of which cottonseed is a byproduct. 6/ Not added because the acreage for cottonseed is actually for the primary product, cotton.

GUATEMALA BANS EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

The Government of Guatemala, by Executive Order No. 86 of December 19, 1959, has prohibited the exportation of cottonseed and cottonseed cake and meal from the 1959-60 harvest unless the requirements of the national industry are first fulfilled. That is, only quantities proved to be surplus to domestic requirements may be exported, if officially authorized.

Guatemala's 1959-60 cottonseed production is estimated unofficially at about 24,000 short tons, substantially less than the 32,000 tons in 1958-59. Seed exports in recent years have totaled 2,500 to 5,000 short tons.

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS AT LOW LEVEL IN NOVEMBER

U. S. imports of cotton for consumption during November amounted to only 216 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 1,550 in October and 472 in November 1958.

Imports during the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1959-60 season, based on reports of the Bureau of the Census, were equivalent to 124,000 bales, up slightly from imports of 121,000 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Principal sources of imports during August-November 1959, with comparable 1958 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 66,000 bales (58,000); Mexico 38,000 (33,000); Peru 15,000 (25,000); India 2,000 (1,000); Sudan 1,000 (1,000); and Brazil 1,000 (1,000).

INDIA ALLOWS IMPORTS OF PAKISTANI COTTON

In mid-December the Government of India announced that imports of about 20,000 bales (400 pounds gross) of Pakistani cotton stapling 1 inch or less would be allowed.

Only mills qualifying under the textile export incentive scheme will be eligible to import cotton under this quota. If the total quantity applied for exceeds 20,000 bales, either a ceiling will be placed on individual allotments or distribution will be made on a pro rata basis.

Total cotton imports allowed thus far in the 1959-60 season (August-July) are equivalent to 480,000 bales of 400 pounds gross weight (about 392,000 bales of 500 pounds gross).

U. S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS UP IN NOVEMBER

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, were 15,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in November. This was up 15 percent from October imports of 13,000 bales and 25 percent above the 12,000 bales imported in November 1958.

Linters imports during the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1959-60 season amounted to 57,000 bales--down slightly from 58,000 in the corresponding months a year earlier. Principal sources during August-November 1959, with comparable 1958 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 41,000 bales (46,000); U.S.S.R. 8,000 (4,000); El Salvador 2,000 (4,000); Guatemala 2,000 (198); and Peru 1,000 (174).

HONG KONG'S COTTON CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS AT NEW HIGH

Hong Kong's cotton consumption reached a record 285,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the 1958-59 season (August-July). This was 6 percent above the 269,000 bales used in 1957-58, and continued the steady upward trend evident since the end of World War II. Rising consumption in recent years reflects Hong Kong's expanding export trade.

Cotton imports into Hong Kong during 1958-59 also reached a new peak. At 300,000 bales, they were 12 percent above 1957-58 imports of 267,000 bales. Imports of U.S. cotton during the 1958-59 season amounted to 119,000 bales or 40 percent of the total, compared with 122,000 bales or 46 percent of the total in the previous season. Imports from most other suppliers increased.

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States in 1958-59, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: British East Africa 78,000 bales (65,000); Pakistan 34,000 (33,000); India 33,000 (16,000); Brazil 12,000 (17,000); and Mexico 7,000 (12,000).

A further increase is expected in both imports and consumption in 1959-60.

Cotton stocks on August 1, 1959, were estimated at 56,000 bales, slightly more than the 53,000 held a year earlier.

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